```
In [1]: # Import Libraries
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras import layers
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        import seaborn as sns
        from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
        # Load the TensorBoard notebook extension.
        %load ext tensorboard
        from datetime import datetime
        from packaging import version
        print("TensorFlow version: ", tf. version )
        assert version.parse(tf.__version__).release[0] >= 2, \
            "This notebook requires TensorFlow 2.0 or above."
        import tensorboard
        tensorboard. version
```

2023-02-09 11:10:01.236746: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu\_feature\_guard.c c:193] This TensorFlow binary is optimized with oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library (oneDNN) to use the following CPU instructions in performance-critical operations: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AVX AVX2 FMA
To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.
TensorFlow version: 2.10.0

Out[1]:

'2.10.0'

## Import and Understand the Data

I am working with the vehicle emissions data found at https://sumo.dlr.de/docs/Simulation/Output/EmissionOutput.html

The imported column values are: time\_step, ID, eclass, CO2, CO, HC, NOx, PMx, fuel, electricity, noise - in dB, route - name of the route, type - name of the vehicle, waiting, lane - the name of the lane where the vehicle is moving, pos - position, speed, angle - the vehicles angle, pos x - the absolute x coordinate, pos y - the absolute y coordinate

```
In [2]: emission_train = pd.read_csv("UC-Emission.csv", delimiter=",", quoting = 3)
In [3]: # Next, I want to see an example of the data I am working with to ensure it display(emission_train.head(100))
# I also want to view some descriptive statistics to look for the possibilit # data lies, and further explanation of the data. display(emission_train.describe())
```

	timestep_time	vehicle_CO	vehicle_CO2	vehicle_HC	vehicle_NOx	vehicle_PMx	vehicle_angl
0	0.0	15.20	7380.56	0.00	84.89	2.21	50.2
1	0.0	0.00	2416.04	0.01	0.72	0.01	42.2
2	1.0	17.92	9898.93	0.00	103.38	2.49	50.2
3	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.2
4	1.0	164.78	2624.72	0.81	1.20	0.07	357.0
95	7.0	23.44	2578.06	0.15	0.64	0.05	0.1
96	7.0	732.32	18759.70	3.34	3.79	1.19	179.9
97	7.0	294.68	6949.38	1.29	1.47	0.43	179.9
98	7.0	236.07	4292.19	0.97	0.93	0.30	1.9
99	7.0	179.19	1228.61	0.64	0.31	0.17	180.0

100 rows × 20 columns

	timestep_time	vehicle_CO	vehicle_CO2	vehicle_HC	vehicle_NOx	vehicle_PMx	ve
count	1.633101e+07	1.633101e+07	1.633101e+07	1.633101e+07	1.633101e+07	1.633101e+07	1.
mean	4.112561e+03	5.764304e+01	4.919050e+03	7.284125e-01	1.769589e+01	4.227491e-01	1.
std	2.168986e+03	8.854365e+01	7.959043e+03	1.589816e+00	5.993168e+01	1.164065e+00	1.
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.
25%	2.291000e+03	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	9.
50%	4.133000e+03	2.017000e+01	2.624720e+03	1.500000e-01	1.200000e+00	6.000000e-02	1.
75%	5.903000e+03	1.034400e+02	6.161010e+03	7.600000e-01	2.710000e+00	1.500000e-01	2.
max	1.441800e+04	3.932950e+03	1.153026e+05	1.729000e+01	8.864200e+02	1.432000e+01	3.

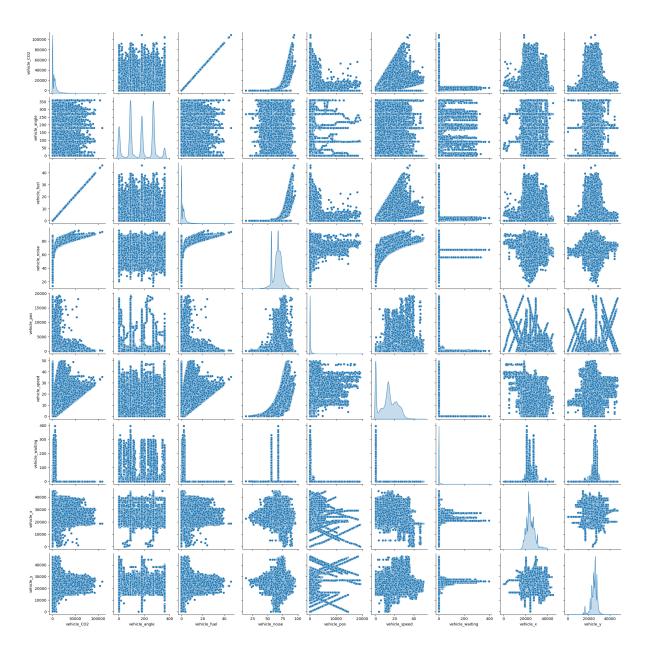
```
In [4]: # It can also be helpful to view correlation datasets visually to look for a
# correlations to each other. We only want 5% of the data, as the correlation
# taxing. Since there are over 16 million shuffled rows, 5% will be adiquate

correlation_graph_data = emission_train.sample(frac=0.05).reset_index(drop=1
print(len(emission_train), 'emission_train')
print(len(correlation_graph_data), 'correlation_graph_data')

sns.pairplot(correlation_graph_data[['vehicle_C02', 'vehicle_angle', 'vehicle_del correlation_graph_data

# In this case we can see that several features have linear relationships, s
# others appear not to be strongly related.
```

16331008 emission\_train 816550 correlation\_graph\_data



### Clean up the Dataset

This dataset is already mostly clean, but for the purposes of machine learning, it has many features that will not be helpful to us, and contains NaN values. It is at this point that we will want to remove data that will not be useful for the purpose of prediction. This can be done in many ways but first of all, since we are only predicting vehicle CO2, we can remove the other emissions. The case could also be made that the other emission classes could have relationships with CO2 production, but that relationship would be confounding as it can be expected that, due to the nature of combustion, that with CO2 production we will also have CO, HC, NOx, and PMx. The computer may learn to just estimate the other emissions production which we do not want.

Further, we can also get rid of the timestep\_time, vehicle\_id, vehicle\_angle, vehicle\_lane, vehicle\_pos, vehicle\_route, vehicle\_x, and vehicle\_y. These are removed as they do not effect the CO2 production and increase training time and complexity. This decision was concluded after viewing the correlational graphs as well as experimenting with feature input during the training process. Vehicle electricity was also removed as it reduced the models overall accuracy in both the validation and test sets.

# Split Data for Machine Learning

Next, the data is split into training, validation and test sets for machine learning.

```
In [6]: train_df, test_df = train_test_split(emission_train_shuffle, test_size=0.1)
    train_df, val_df = train_test_split(train_df, test_size=0.2)

print(len(train_df), 'train examples')
    print(len(val_df), 'validation examples')
    print(len(test_df), 'test examples')

del emission_train
```

11758324 train examples 2939582 validation examples 1633101 test examples

## Organize Features

Next, I have organized the input features into either numerical or categorical. This tells tensorflow which type of data it will be working with during training. Our feature layer can then be created.

### Create and Train the Model

For this project I am using a general ANN model which utilizes the optimizer Adam, and the mean squared error metric for the loss function. As a final step I implemented the softplus activation layer which implements the softmax function.

After testing, I have found a 4-layer system (24, 16, 11, 5 units respectively), with a batch size of , and a learning rate of 0.00024, resulted in model convergence and reliable validation and test data prediction.

```
In [8]: # Hyperparameters
        learning rate = 0.00024
        epochs = 90
        batch size = 25000
        # Label
        label name = "vehicle CO2"
        shuffle = True
        #---sequential model---#
        model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
            feature layer,
            # Hidden Layers
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=24,
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(l=0.03
                                   name='Hidden1'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=16,
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(l=0.03
                                   name='Hidden2'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=11,
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(l=0.03
                                   name='Hidden3'),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=5,
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l1(l=0.02
                                   name='Hidden4'),
            # Output layer
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1,
                                   activation='softplus',
                                   name='Output')
        ])
        model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=learning rate),
                      loss=tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError(),
                      metrics=['mse'])
        #---Training the Model---#
        # Keras TensorBoard callback.
        logdir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
        tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir)
        train lbl = np.array(train df["vehicle CO2"])
        train df = train df.drop(columns=["vehicle CO2"])
        # Split the datasets into features and label.
        train ft = {name:np.array(value) for name, value in train df.items()}
        val lbl = np.array(val df["vehicle CO2"])
        val df = val df.drop(columns=["vehicle CO2"])
        val ft = {name:np.array(value) for name, value in val df.items()}
        # Keras TensorBoard callback.
        logdir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
        tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=logdir)
        # Tooloine forestion
```

2023-02-09 11:13:10.428599: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu\_feature\_guard.c c:193] This TensorFlow binary is optimized with oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library (oneDNN) to use the following CPU instructions in performance-critical operations: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AVX AVX2 FMA

To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.

2023-02-09 11:13:10.429143: I tensorflow/core/common\_runtime/process\_util.c c:146] Creating new thread pool with default inter op setting: 2. Tune usin g inter\_op\_parallelism\_threads for best performance.

/home/michael/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/keras/optimizers/optimizer\_v2/adam.py:114: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `lear ning\_rate` instead.

super().\_\_init\_\_(name, \*\*kwargs)

```
Epoch 1/90
WARNING:tensorflow:Layers in a Sequential model should only have a single i
nput tensor. Received: inputs={'vehicle eclass': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNex</pre>
t:0' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle_fuel': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNe</pre>
xt:1' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle noise': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGe
tNext:2' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle speed': <tf.Tensor 'Iterato
rGetNext:3' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle_type': <tf.Tensor 'Itera torGetNext:4' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle_waiting': <tf.Tensor 'I
teratorGetNext:5' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>}. Consider rewriting this mo
del with the Functional API.
WARNING:tensorflow:Layers in a Sequential model should only have a single i
nput tensor. Received: inputs={'vehicle eclass': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNex</pre>
t:0' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle_fuel': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNe xt:1' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle_noise': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGe
tNext:2' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle speed': <tf.Tensor 'Iterato
rGetNext:3' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle_type': <tf.Tensor 'Itera torGetNext:4' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle_waiting': <tf.Tensor 'I
teratorGetNext:5' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>}. Consider rewriting this mo
del with the Functional API.
mse: 86672616.0000WARNING:tensorflow:Layers in a Sequential model should on
ly have a single input tensor. Received: inputs={'vehicle eclass': <tf.Tens
or 'IteratorGetNext:0' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle_fuel': <tf.Ten
sor 'IteratorGetNext:1' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle noise': <tf.</pre>
Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:2' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle speed':
<tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:3' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle type
': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:4' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle wai
ting': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:5' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>}. Consid
er rewriting this model with the Functional API.
0000 - mse: 86672616.0000 - val loss: 84066216.0000 - val mse: 84066216.000
Epoch 2/90
0000 - mse: 72704176.0000 - val loss: 59197796.0000 - val mse: 59197784.000
Epoch 3/90
0000 - mse: 54739356.0000 - val loss: 52062544.0000 - val mse: 52062540.000
Epoch 4/90
0000 - mse: 47802816.0000 - val loss: 40719024.0000 - val mse: 40719016.000
Epoch 5/90
0000 - mse: 25785722.0000 - val loss: 10064540.0000 - val mse: 10064531.000
Epoch 6/90
000 - mse: 4142410.2500 - val loss: 1774975.6250 - val mse: 1774964.3750
Epoch 7/90
250 - mse: 1245639.0000 - val loss: 875234.5000 - val mse: 875223.3750
Epoch 8/90
75 - mse: 644722.9375 - val loss: 454780.0938 - val mse: 454769.2188
Epoch 9/90
```

```
88 - mse: 321668.1875 - val loss: 212167.5000 - val mse: 212156.4375
Epoch 10/90
56 - mse: 138919.1875 - val loss: 82189.6406 - val mse: 82178.6172
Epoch 11/90
9 - mse: 51110.4570 - val loss: 28329.9629 - val mse: 28318.9023
Epoch 12/90
6 - mse: 16994.6426 - val loss: 9046.0332 - val mse: 9034.9805
Epoch 13/90
- mse: 5468.9702 - val loss: 3165.7791 - val mse: 3154.7207
Epoch 14/90
- mse: 2127.2881 - val loss: 1446.4103 - val mse: 1435.1986
Epoch 15/90
- mse: 1151.5989 - val loss: 944.4260 - val mse: 933.1191
Epoch 16/90
- mse: 782.2634 - val loss: 678.3741 - val mse: 666.9532
Epoch 17/90
- mse: 593.5502 - val loss: 552.3653 - val mse: 540.8934
Epoch 18/90
- mse: 499.1603 - val loss: 480.5630 - val mse: 469.0717
Epoch 19/90
- mse: 444.1219 - val loss: 438.5973 - val mse: 427.1085
Epoch 20/90
- mse: 406.2007 - val loss: 403.4166 - val mse: 391.9304
Epoch 21/90
- mse: 369.5825 - val loss: 362.1320 - val mse: 350.6529
Epoch 22/90
- mse: 335.1376 - val loss: 331.6906 - val mse: 320.2218
Epoch 23/90
- mse: 310.1569 - val loss: 308.1672 - val mse: 296.7108
Epoch 24/90
- mse: 287.1101 - val loss: 285.1111 - val mse: 273.6684
Epoch 25/90
- mse: 264.8989 - val loss: 272.0602 - val mse: 260.6329
Epoch 26/90
- mse: 242.2071 - val loss: 239.1563 - val mse: 227.7462
Epoch 27/90
- mse: 219.6982 - val loss: 218.1855 - val mse: 206.7953
- mse: 198.7730 - val_loss: 207.1952 - val_mse: 195.8249
Epoch 29/90
```

```
- mse: 179.6877 - val loss: 179.1763 - val mse: 167.8295
Epoch 30/90
- mse: 162.8929 - val loss: 180.8000 - val mse: 169.4738
Epoch 31/90
- mse: 148.0939 - val loss: 158.8944 - val mse: 147.5870
- mse: 133.9261 - val loss: 147.3602 - val mse: 136.0683
Epoch 33/90
- mse: 124.7102 - val loss: 147.8809 - val mse: 136.5980
Epoch 34/90
- mse: 118.7159 - val loss: 123.2183 - val mse: 111.9331
Epoch 35/90
- mse: 112.8356 - val loss: 117.8675 - val mse: 106.5842
Epoch 36/90
- mse: 107.9472 - val loss: 119.6500 - val mse: 108.3672
Epoch 37/90
- mse: 105.4262 - val loss: 111.2964 - val mse: 100.0167
Epoch 38/90
- mse: 100.9911 - val loss: 110.9699 - val mse: 99.6970
- mse: 99.3557 - val loss: 109.0032 - val mse: 97.7399
Epoch 40/90
- mse: 97.0142 - val loss: 102.4028 - val mse: 91.1532
Epoch 41/90
- mse: 94.6951 - val loss: 105.7912 - val mse: 94.5556
Epoch 42/90
- mse: 92.7596 - val loss: 107.1695 - val mse: 95.9486
Epoch 43/90
- mse: 89.6657 - val loss: 97.4469 - val mse: 86.2429
Epoch 44/90
mse: 87.2542 - val loss: 106.6973 - val mse: 95.5111
Epoch 45/90
mse: 84.5101 - val loss: 127.1995 - val mse: 116.0299
mse: 82.6032 - val_loss: 107.1678 - val_mse: 96.0161
Epoch 47/90
mse: 79.7722 - val loss: 95.0634 - val mse: 83.9353
Epoch 48/90
mse: 79.4010 - val loss: 94.1196 - val mse: 82.9999
```

```
Epoch 49/90
mse: 77.9632 - val loss: 84.3685 - val mse: 73.2581
mse: 76.6039 - val loss: 85.7556 - val mse: 74.6606
Epoch 51/90
mse: 75.9739 - val loss: 88.3806 - val mse: 77.2864
Epoch 52/90
mse: 75.1779 - val loss: 81.4625 - val mse: 70.3361
Epoch 53/90
mse: 74.3843 - val loss: 80.7414 - val mse: 69.5968
Epoch 54/90
mse: 72.7965 - val loss: 82.8244 - val mse: 71.6788
Epoch 55/90
mse: 72.4347 - val loss: 80.5091 - val mse: 69.3662
Epoch 56/90
mse: 71.5773 - val loss: 79.4703 - val mse: 68.3314
mse: 71.1624 - val loss: 80.9644 - val mse: 69.8297
Epoch 58/90
mse: 70.6960 - val_loss: 79.1921 - val_mse: 68.0605
Epoch 59/90
mse: 70.3818 - val loss: 85.1062 - val mse: 73.9770
Epoch 60/90
mse: 69.1437 - val loss: 79.0197 - val mse: 67.8934
Epoch 61/90
mse: 69.6597 - val loss: 78.4975 - val mse: 67.3747
Epoch 62/90
mse: 69.0814 - val loss: 81.6328 - val mse: 70.5134
Epoch 63/90
mse: 67.9722 - val loss: 76.9707 - val mse: 65.8548
Epoch 64/90
mse: 67.8088 - val loss: 75.4734 - val mse: 64.3596
Epoch 65/90
mse: 67.0311 - val loss: 81.5893 - val mse: 70.4760
Epoch 66/90
mse: 67.0903 - val loss: 73.3045 - val mse: 62.1925
Epoch 67/90
mse: 65.5309 - val loss: 72.9820 - val mse: 61.8718
Epoch 68/90
```

```
mse: 65.0324 - val loss: 74.9498 - val mse: 63.8401
Epoch 69/90
mse: 65.1276 - val loss: 71.7436 - val mse: 60.6346
Epoch 70/90
mse: 64.5638 - val loss: 71.6086 - val mse: 60.4999
Epoch 71/90
mse: 63.6796 - val loss: 75.2440 - val mse: 64.1355
Epoch 72/90
mse: 63.1646 - val loss: 78.0767 - val mse: 66.9664
Epoch 73/90
mse: 62.0060 - val loss: 79.2722 - val mse: 68.1613
Epoch 74/90
mse: 61.9762 - val loss: 68.8879 - val mse: 57.7755
Epoch 75/90
mse: 61.0917 - val loss: 68.4172 - val mse: 57.3035
mse: 61.0819 - val loss: 67.6088 - val mse: 56.4939
Epoch 77/90
mse: 60.0723 - val loss: 67.6177 - val mse: 56.5008
Epoch 78/90
mse: 59.6859 - val loss: 68.8632 - val mse: 57.7445
Epoch 79/90
mse: 59.2324 - val loss: 75.4520 - val mse: 64.3314
mse: 58.1596 - val loss: 66.0964 - val mse: 54.9747
Epoch 81/90
mse: 57.7604 - val loss: 68.2197 - val mse: 57.0956
Epoch 82/90
mse: 58.0192 - val_loss: 65.2923 - val_mse: 54.1652
Epoch 83/90
mse: 56.5176 - val loss: 82.0331 - val mse: 70.9041
Epoch 84/90
mse: 55.9646 - val loss: 71.9856 - val mse: 60.8547
Epoch 85/90
mse: 56.1183 - val loss: 62.8737 - val mse: 51.7408
Epoch 86/90
mse: 55.1999 - val loss: 71.5279 - val mse: 60.3936
mse: 54.9626 - val_loss: 71.5925 - val_mse: 60.4558
Epoch 88/90
```

#### Evaluate the Model with Test Data

As a final step, I have implemented several charts to view the models ability to predict CO2 vehicle emissions.

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Features (DenseFeatures)	multiple	0
Hidden1 (Dense)	multiple	336
Hidden2 (Dense)	multiple	400
Hidden3 (Dense)	multiple	187
Hidden4 (Dense)	multiple	60
Output (Dense)	multiple	6
=======================================	=======================================	========

Total params: 989

Trainable params: 989
Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [11]: %tensorboard --logdir logs/fit
```

TensorBoard

UPLOAD

## Data could not be loaded.

The TensorBoard server may be down or inaccessible.

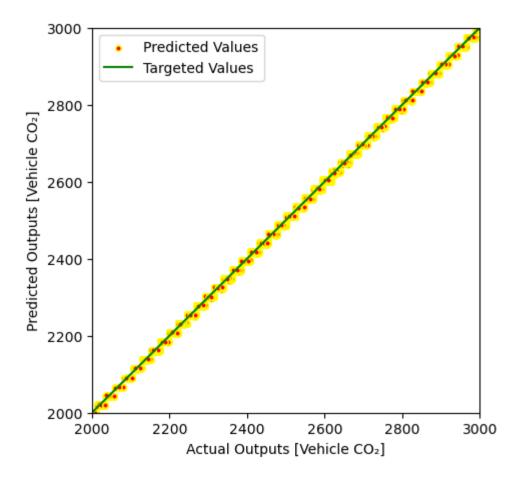
Last reload:

```
In [12]: | %*time
         # Get the features from the test set
         test features = test ft
         # Get the actual CO2 output for the test set
         actual labels = test lbl
         # Make prediction on the test set
         predicted labels = model.predict(x=test features).flatten()
         # Define the graph
         Figure1 = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5), dpi=100)
         plt.xlabel('Actual Outputs [Vehicle CO\u2082]')
         plt.ylabel('Predicted Outputs [Vehicle CO\u2082]')
         plt.scatter(actual labels, predicted labels, s=15, c='Red', edgecolors='Yell
         # Take the output data from 2000 to 3000 as an instance to visualize
         lims = [2000, 3000]
         plt.xlim(lims)
         plt.ylim(lims)
         plt.plot(lims, lims, color='Green', label='Targeted Values')
         plt.legend()
         WARNING:tensorflow:Layers in a Sequential model should only have a single i
         nput tensor. Received: inputs={'vehicle eclass': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNex</pre>
         t:0' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle fuel': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNe
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Layers in a Sequential model should only have a single i nput tensor. Received: inputs={'vehicle\_eclass': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNex t:0' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle\_fuel': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNe xt:1' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle\_noise': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:2' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle\_speed': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:3' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>, 'vehicle\_type': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:4' shape=(None,) dtype=string>, 'vehicle\_waiting': <tf.Tensor 'IteratorGetNext:5' shape=(None,) dtype=float32>}. Consider rewriting this model with the Functional API.

51035/51035 [============] - 1317s 26ms/step CPU times: user 1h 30min 25s, sys: 1h 16min 54s, total: 2h 47min 20s Wall time: 22min 12s

Out[12]. <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f777c5fc820>



## **Error Count Histogram**

0.2

0.0

-300

-200

```
In [13]: error = actual_labels - predicted_labels
Figure2 = plt.figure(figsize=(8,3), dpi=100)
plt.hist(error, bins=50, color='Red', edgecolor='Green')
plt.xlabel('Prediction Error [Vehicle CO\u2082]')
plt.ylabel('Count')

Out[13]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')

le6

1.2 -
1.0 -
0.8 -
0.4 -
```

16 of 22 2023-02-09, 13:43

100

Prediction Error [Vehicle CO2]

200

300

-100

### Table of Actual and Predicted Values

Below, a table puts the actual and predicted values side by side. Html is used in this case.

```
In [14]: from IPython.display import HTML, display

def display_table(data_x, data_y):
    html = ""
    html += "    html += "    html += "<h3>%s</h3>"%"Actual Vehicle CO\u2082"
    html += "<dd><h3>%s</h3>"%"Predicted Vehicle CO\u2082"
    html += "    for i in range(len(data_x)):
        html += "        html += "        html += "<h4>%s</h4>"%(int(data_x[i]))
        html += "<h4>%s</h4>"%(int(data_y[i]))
        html += "
        html += ""
        display(HTML(html))

display_table(actual_labels[0:100], predicted_labels[0:100])
```

Predicted Vehicle CO <sub>2</sub>	Actual Vehicle CO <sub>2</sub>
5279	5286
6603	6607
2620	2624
10791	10793
5301	5296
11071	11062
5859	5867
9744	9746
2696	2707
5694	5689
6927	6935
0	0
2836	2839
0	0
20915	20898
0	0
0	0
2697	2698
7603	7610
9348	9341
2622	2624
2622	2624

4729	4716
0	0
3854	3858
2624	2622
0	0
17305	17313
2624	2622
0	0
6130	6138
7319	7322
2667	2672
0	0
0	0
49704	49687
2624	2621
8525	8511
0	0
0	0
5855	5857
2453	2441
7485	7486
0	0
4222	4230

5632	5625
0	0
4592	4580
8762	8767
0	0
6140	6138
6554	6556
0	0
0	0
0	0
4707	4696
2624	2620
0	0
2356	2349
0	0
5286	5283
9492	9488
10527	10535
0	0
6575	6580
0	0
0	0
6717	6720

2547	2556
0	0
2886	2882
0	0
0	0
6895	6882
0	0
11575	11583
5286	5289
4051	4044
7784	7789
42675	42660
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
13810	13815
0	0
0	0
10477	10464
3674	3673
67610	67584
6527	6533

0	0
0	0
0	0
4533	4545
0	0
0	0
10186	10194
6254	6265
5289	5286